Nippon Times

No. 16,619 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

UNITED NATIONS MEETING IS NOW CLOSING JUNE 26

Truman Arriving in San Francisco on Monday to Make World Broadcast

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 21.—The United Nations Conference on International Organization now being held in San Francisco will close on Tuesday, June 26, instead of this coming Saturday as had been hoped earlier, it was disclosed today by U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, according to a report from that city.

This means that Truman will probably arrive in San Francisco on Monday in preparation for his address before Tuesday's closing session of the conference. He will make a world broadcast.

The historic gathering will end two months and one day after its opening session. The charter of a new world organization probably will be signed by all members or delegates of 50 United Nations on Monday.

Reach Full Agreement

Meanwhile the United Nations have reached complete agreement on all issues affecting the trusteeship chapter of the new world charter. According to the revised draft, the aim of all existing and future trusts is to develop self-government independent territories.

Shortly after Stettinius' announcement, it was revealed that one of the conference commissions has given tentative approval to the so-called Yalta formula on voting in the Security Council. The formula includes the provision that council decisions on news of public disputes will be made by an affirmative vote of seven members. This includes the five permanent Powers.

The conference was speeded up on Wednesday by Russian acceptance for the compromise on what the 50 nations' General Assembly of the new world organization can talk about. Under the compromise, the Assembly will be allowed to debate anything within this sphere of the world charter.

The Coordinating Committee, which has charge of drafting and translating, now has 12 charter chapters or parts of them in hand. But it is running into trouble over the wording of the preamble. One questionable point is whether it should start off by saying, "We the people of the United Nations" are determined to prevent the scourge of wars. In some countries the phrase "We the people" lacks legal meaning since the people have no power to make contracts. In the Netherlands, for instance, all the power is vested in the Crown.

The coordinators also are trying to put the preamble into more inspirational language. They have enlisted the help of Archibald MacLeish, the Assistant Secretary of State, who is also a well-known poet.

Solving Last Issues

Meanwhile, conference leaders are trying to dissolve the last of the issues between the big and small Powers so that President Truman can keep his date to close this historic United Nations meeting on Tuesday.

But much depends on the remaining issues which is over the extended discussions of all the United Nations General Assembly. It was supposed to have been settled Tuesday and officials said that they see no question that the time table will be thrown out if it was not finally settled Wednesday.

Russia is asking for a strict limitation of a debate with Australia as leader of a group of small nations. Several attempts at compromise have failed to produce agreement.

Other Conference work is speeding toward conclusion. Principles of the projected Security Council of the world organization were voted Tuesday night by a conference commission. This commission also agreed unanimously in a separate declaration of any government employing Axis support in coming to power should never be admitted to membership. Three of the commissions' meeting, the largest number yet for a single day, were called for Wednesday to approve other charter sections providing for the Big Powers' unanimous voting formula in the Security Council for measures by which the Council could seek to enforce these, and for a system of international trusteeship for territories, such as League of Nations mandates and various specific islands which may later be placed under it.

Another San Francisco report declared that American delegates at San Francisco say that there is little chance that the Senate will ratify the charter drawn up at this conference before President Truman concludes his forthcoming meeting in Europe with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. The Associated Press states that this is despite an Administration desire to speed consideration of the charter with the view of ratifying it by July 15.

Although American delegates are reluctant to predict how rapidly the Senate might work, they say it will be difficult mechanically to meet the 15th schelule.

Completes Draft of Charter

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—But for the formal approval and signing of the new charter, the work of 50 nations at the conference that had been meeting since April 25 came to end at dawn today when after an all-night work the United Nations Coordination Committee completed the draft of the charter for the new League of Nations, Reuter's reported from San Francisco today.

Indian Congressmen Instructed By Azad To Attend Simla Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 21—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, has sent messages to the Congress leaders in the provinces requesting them to attend the conference with the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, which is to begin on Monday in Simla, according to a Bombay dispatch. President Azad's decision was reached in Bombay from the meeting of the Congress Working Committee. This is the first time the Committee has met for three years. In the meanwhile, it is also reported that Mahatma Gandhi, who is guiding the deliberations of the Working Committee, although he is not a member of the Congress Executive, is to meet the Viceroy on Sunday.

ALLIED INDEMNITY BODY WILL MEET IN MOSCOW

Representatives of U.S., Britain Arrive—Supreme Allied Headquarters Dissolved

Domei

ZURICH, June 21.—With the arrival of the American and British representatives at Moscow the Reparations Commission Conference to be held among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain is about to get under way. According to a New York dispatch of the Exchange News Service it reports that the American paper P.M. has the following to say on the reparations question as regards Germany.

Premier Josef Stalin is reported to have proposed that "of the $5,000,000,000 indemnity, Germany should pay the Soviet Union half, the remainder to be divided among the other countries." At the Yalta Conference, Roosevelt is said to have stated that the above proposal made by Stalin might be taken into consideration but on the other hand Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have made no reply declaring that the proposal was too sudden.

At the same time, Premier Stalin declared that half of the German industrial power should be at the disposal of the Allied Army while with the other half production of consumption goods should be undertaken.

It is expected that this question will again be raised by Premier Stalin at the forthcoming conference.

To Dissolve Allied Headquarters

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—The Supreme Allied Headquarters and the 6th and 12th army groups will be dissolved within a few weeks of General Eisenhower's return from the United States and will be replaced by a permanent occupation organization under the control of the American European headquarters, it was announced at the Allied Headquarters today, according to a Paris dispatch.

When this replacement occurs, the announcement said, General Eisenhower will drop h's title of Supreme Commander, but will remain as theater commander of the American forces. He will also remain as military governor of the American zone and chief of the United States section of the Anglo-American-Russian control for Germany.

Meanwhile, in the United States, President Truman stated at a press conference in Olympia, Washington, today that General Eisenhower's first job was to get back to Germany and finish his work there. How long that would last would be one of the things to be settled at the "Big Three" meeting in Berlin, he added.

15 POLES FOUND GUILTY ON SABOTAGE CHARGES

Moscow Court Accuses London Polish Regime for Activities Behind Red Army

Special

LISBON, June 21.—The trial of the 15 Poles—men who were alleged to have disappeared after going to meet Soviet authorities at the end of March—ended in Moscow early today when the sentence of ten years "deprivation of freedom" was passed on Major General Leopold Okulicki and shorter terms on other prisoners while another three were acquitted, according to a London dispatch.

The hearing of the charges of sabotage and other underground activities in the rear of the Red Army began on Monday and the third day's hearing lasted for well over 12 hours today.

The main plea for the minor defendants was that they had been misled by the London Polish Government and had acted in sincere belief that they were serving the best interests of Poland, the report said.

The sixteenth Polish defendant is to be tried in a separate trial as he was too ill to attend the Moscow trial.

A Reuter special correspondent in Moscow reported today that none of the Polish prisoners looked downcast when at 4:30 a.m. today with the light of full dawn streaming in the windows of the courtroom Judge Ulrich pronounced the verdict and sentences. Major General Okulicki, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Home Army, was sentenced to ten years of "deprivation of freedom, and Jan Jankowski, Vice Premier of the Polish Government in London, eight years. Shorter sentences were passed on others and three were acquitted.

The judgment of the military court which took full 20 minutes to read, accused the London Polish Government of setting up illegal political and military organization behind the Red Army lines, the report said. The judgment added, "The object of Okulicki, Jankowski, Ben and Jasukowich in furnishing the Polish Government with false intentions and slanderous information was to afford the Government opportunity of misinforming the British Government regarding the people in Poland liberated by the Soviet troops."

'BRITISH HAIL TREATY PLAN

French Assembly's Proposal Welcomed by Official Quarters

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—Official quarters in London have warmly welcomed the French Consultative Assembly's unanimous recommendation for an Anglo-French treaty, according to a London dispatch, which added that diplomatic observers say that the British Government has always wanted a treaty of this type.

The only thing holding up the negotiations for such a treaty, the same dispatch continued, was the advisability of waiting for the results of the San Francisco conference due to end soon.

Various newspapers say that it is a pity that the treaty does not exist already. One paper writes that it is a necessary complement to the pact with the Soviet Union. Another paper says that this friendly approach proves that France puts friendship with the British above the issue in Syria.

Postwar Navy Plan Offered

Special

LISBON, June 20.—James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, today, introduced a six-point plan of minimum requirements for a postwar navy of the United States to the executive session of the joint Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees, according to a Washington dispatch. Two outstanding features of the new program were that the size of the navy could not be static and that for the first time the United States navy was large enough for its strength to be varied as circumstances dictated.

Swiss Commander Quits

Domei

ZURICH, June 20.—General Henri Guisan, Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Defense Army, tendered his resignation to the Federal Council, according to a dispatch from Berlin. It is also reported that all soldiers in active service are to be demobilized on August 20.

BRITISH TO MITIGATE RULE

More Leniency, Food Aid for Germans Revealed by Montgomery

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, Commander-in-Chief of the British occupation forces, revealed today a more lenient British administration of the Germans in their occupation zone apparently to match that of the Soviets, according to a report from Frankfurt.

Montgomery said there would definitely be a famine in Germany this winter, but he was determined to do everything possible to mitigate starvation. Food would be sent to the Ruhr to counterbalance partially the food formerly imported from parts of Germany now under Russian occupation and it is hoped to give every German in the British zone 2,000 calories of food daily which is half the ration of a British soldier, he said.

The British Commander revealed "it is resonable to predict" that the fraternization ban will be removed as soon as it is clear that the Germans, especially demobilized soldiers, do not try any subversive activity.

He revealed also that the 7th armored division—"desert rats"—will go to Berlin to occupy the British sector there.

Regarding the fuel situation, Montgomery said that the Ruhr is producing 40,000 tons of coal daily but expected that 100,000 tons daily will be produced by August and 200,000 tons daily by spring.

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—A dispatch from Frankfurt reports that Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the British Occupation Army, announced today that the British 7th Mechanized Division which is known as the "desert rats" would be sent to Berlin to occupy the British occupation zone.

KING REJECTS BROTHER TO CONTINUE AS REGENT

Leopold's Statement Making Situation in Belgium More Complicated

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—The Belgian situation has now become more confusing for King Leopold has rejected his brother, Prince Charles, to continue as Regent until he returns to Belgium from Salzburg, according to a Brussels report.

The situation in Belgium due to this new and extraordinary trend is now more complicated than ever. A great burden falls upon the shoulders of Prince Charles, a man with no official government to direct him since the Van Acker Cabinet resigned.

King Leopold in the meantime has decided to form a new Government before he returns. Public opinion in the country has reached fever pitch and the next few days will show whether peace and order or complete disorder and chaos will develop.

Forming New Cabinet

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—The Belgian Catholic Conservative Party in Brussels has decided to form a new government to function under King Leopold, it was authoritatively stated in Brussels today, according to a Reuter's report from the city.

This statement was made a few hours after the announcement that the King had called in for consultation at Salzburg, Austria, the Presidents of the Belgian Senate and Chamber whom he would normally consult regarding the formation of a new Cabinet.

Leaders of the Catholic Party informed Achille Van Acker, present Prime Minister, of their plans at a two-hour meeting in Brussels today, the report said. Attending were six Catholic members of Van Acker's Government and five other leading Catholic Conservatives including Hubert Pierlot, Belgium's wartime Premier in exile, Count Henri Carton De Wirt, another former Premier, and Franc van Cauwelert President of the Chamber of Representatives.

The meeting discussed the resolution passed on Tuesday by the Catholic Party parliamentary group in which it assured the King of their cooperation, Van Acker revealed at a press conference afterwards. The Premier made no allusion to the formation of a new Government.

The Reuter's report added that Van Cauwelert, and the President of the Senate are flying to Salzburg tomorrow for an interview with the King. They will be accompanied by two members of the Kings staff.

Hungary's Indemnity Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 21.—Hungary has agreed to pay the Soviet Union war indemnity amounting to $200,000,000 in fulfillment of the armistice terms, according to a Moscow report. The payment will take the form of machine equipment, ships, grain and cattle to be delivered over a period of six years.

BLOW TO FRENCH OFFICERS

British Cancel Award Ceremony; Paris Notes Action

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—It is believed in Paris that the differences in the Levant were behind Britain's cancellation of yesterday's ceremony at which senior French officers were to receive high British awards, says a report from London.

Another report said that the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Lebanon are on their way to conduct talks with the Syrian Government.

U.S. WAR PLAN WORSENS CHUNGKING-YENAN STRIFE

Both Regimes Worried Over Aftermath of American Landing on China Continent

Domei

PEKING, June 22.—The United States is now worrying over its planned landing operation on the China Continent. Since the cessation of war in Europe, American opinion on the China landing seems to have subsided somewhat, but this has been mainly due to the fact that public interest over there had been engrossed in the divide and rule policy for postwar Europe. In reality, however, America's landing operation plan is proving to be an essential factor for aggravating China's internal discord.

From the American standpoint, any serious cleavage between the Chungking and Yenan regimes, which should cooperate with its landing operation against the Japanese Forces in China, will lessen the effects of that operation. Moreover, if the United States interferes with China's internal affairs, she will be in a position of siding with Chungking against Yenan, which is backed by the Soviet Union. This fact, naturally, will restrict free action by the United States. The worries of the United States are those over Chungking, which now is being harshly criticized in various quarters for its clumsy policy toward Yenan.

A UP dispatch from Chungking dated June 9 said, "It is useless for the United States to merely discuss the China landing operation, for efforts must be concentrated on China's internal unity, without which, the United States will not be in a position to develop a joint front in connection with the landing operation." This clearly means that the Yenan issue must be solved before the United States strengthens its operation with Chungking.

Yenan's worries are equally heavy. Should the American forces land on China, this would lead Chungking to consolidate its preparations to use its military force for the annihilation of Yenan troops. Yenan fears that Chungking would smash Yenan, if not completely. The Chungking Military Commission is reported to have given orders to its troops to bring more pressure to bear upon Yenan, sacrificing armed resistance against Japan to some extent, if necessary, while Yenan is trying hard to establish military and political supremacy against Chungking with the object of inducing America to solicit powerful Yenan support in the event of the landing in China. Frequent armed conflicts between Chungking and Yenan troops in Hunan, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Shansi, Honan and Shantung provinces manifest Yenan's worries. On the other hand, however, Yenan fears that, should Yenan push its armed offensives too far against Chungking, it would be stigmatized by Chungking and America as a destroyer of China's joint front against Japan and also that, eventually, America would acquire the leadership in the Continental war situation.

Both Chungking and Yenan are equally concerned over the nullification of China's resistance against Japan when America establishes its military power over China as well as the exposure of China's weaknesses to the rest of the world. They also are entertaining fears that the landing of American troops on China might throw the whole country into a crucible of war fires and disturbances.

WAR EMERGENCY RULING EFFECTIVE FROM TODAY

Vital Law and Regulations for Enforcement Promulgated By Government Friday

The Wartime Emergency Measure Law and the Regulations for the Enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law were promulgated Friday to become effective on and after June 23 in Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan the same day by the Official Gazette in its Friday's issue.

The Wartime Emergency Measure Law which was approved by the recent Diet session following revision of Article IV was sanctioned by the Privy Council at its plenary session held on June 20. Obtaining Imperial Sanction, the Govrnment promulgated the Law on Friday. At the same time the Government proclaimed the enforcement of the Law on June 23 and its application to Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan.

The Regulations for the Enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law promulgated at the same time give concrete details for the enforcement and application of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law.

Regulations for the Enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law

Article 1: Measure based on the provisions of Article I of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law (hereinafter called the Law) shall be mainly taken as regard the following items:

1. Opening and discontinuation of business, operation of business, and punishment of employees.
2. Organization of enterprising bodies; cooperation among enterprising bodies; control, utilization and acquisition of enterprising bodies.
3. Adjustment of labor, materials (including electricity), power and funds; control, utilization and acquisition of materials and power; possession and disposal of materials.
4. New establishment, expansion, improvement, maintenance, exchange, division, amalgamation, disposal, control, utilization and acquisition of land, structures, standing trees, equipments and establishments.
5. Acquisition, loss, revision and utilization of rights.
6. Establishment, amalgamation, dissolution and change of the object of legal bodies.
7. Contract, payment and receipt of prices, wages and other pecuniary benefits.
8. Movement and residence of the people.
9. Collection of reports, and inspection.
10. Special cases of application and removal of application of laws and regulations concerning control and supervision.
11. Other items decided upon by Competent State Ministers and the Prime Minister.

Necessary measures concerning the adjustment of the taxation system as mentioned under No. 5, Article I of the Law shall be decided by Imperial Ordinance.

Article II: Measures based on the provisions of Article I of the Law shall be made by competent Ministers of State and Governors-General of Regional Administration, except in case of the issuance of an Imperial Ordinance. But cases where such measures are to be taken by Governors-General of Regional Administration shall be when such steps are unavoidable due to difficulty in communications and transportation on account of urgent situations and other causes.

Article III: Loss to be compensated under the provisions of Article II of the Law shall be such loss commonly to be incurred.

Occasions when such compensation are to be made, and the standard to decide the loss mentioned in the previous clause shall be decided by consultation with competent State Ministers and the Finance Minister.

Other necessary items concerning the compensation for loss mentioned in Article II of the Law, excepting those provided for in the previous two clauses, shall be decided by competent State Ministers.

Article IV: Of the orders to be issued according to the provisions of Article I of the Law, those concerning matters to be approved by the Imperial Diet according to law; orders and disposals of the same Article, corresponding to the above; and items to be designated by Imperial Ordinance under Article VII of the Law shall be referred to the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee by competent State Ministers, excepting those concerning military secrets. But in unavoidable cases such matters shall be reported ex post fact.

Article V: Orders to be issued according to the provisions of Article I of the Law, or disposals to be made according to the provisions of the same Article shall be clearly shown that they are issued according to the provisions of the same Article or taken by the provisions of the same Article.

Article VI: Imperial Ordinances mentioned in the second clause of Article I shall be the orders of the Government-General of Chosen in the case of Chosen respecting matters that can be prescribed by regulations, and the order of the Government-General of Taiwan in case of Taiwan respecting the matters that can be prescribed by regulations.

Competent State Ministers mentioned in Article IV shall be the Home Minister as regard the measures to be taken by the Governor-General of Chosen or the Governor-General of Taiwan according to the provisions of Article I of the Law.

Excepting the cases mentioned in the previous clause, competent State Ministers mentioned in the present regulations shall be the Governor-General of Chosen concerning matters under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Chosen, and the Governor-General of Taiwan concerning matters under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Taiwan.

Supplementary Regulation

This regulation shall be enforced from the day of the enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law.

Soong, Foreign Minister Of Chungking, Returns After 'Frisco Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 20.—Dr. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, and Foreign Minister, returned to Chungking today from San Francisco where he headed the Chungking delegation to the United Nations Conference, it was officially announced today, according to a Chungking dispatch. Soong was accompanied by the Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Washington. Arriving on the same plane was Dr. Chiang, chief of the Chungking delegate to the recent Institute of Pacific Relations Conference in the United States.

SOVIET-CHUNGKING TIES ARE SEEN DETERIORATING

Reuters Points to Dropping of Soong's Moscow Visit, Critical Pravda Article

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Observers say that the decision of T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, to cancel his scheduled visit to Moscow, and his return to Chungking reflect the delicate relations bearing on Yenan and the Soviet Union on the one hand and Chungking and the United States on the other. A Reuter's report dated June 21 says:

"That T. V. Soong has dropped his plan to visit Moscow on his way home to Chungking from San Francisco reveals the cooling down of Moscow-Chungking relations. The Pravda, organ of the Soviet Government, is bitterly criticizing the Chungking Kuomintang for trying to monopolize China's political life.

"Chungking forces are reported to have been making preparations since some time ago to start an offensive against Yenan, using American weapons. The conflict between Chungking and Yenan may become worse than ever before. On the other hand, Chungking War Minister Ho Ying-chin is condemning Yenan's alleged war preparations against Chungking The recent decision of Yenan not to take part in the forthcoming National Political Council, which is planned by Chungking to democratize China, is very noteworthy as indicating the former's policy of non-cooperation with the latter."

U.S. Shortage of Fats

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—The U.S. House of Representative's Food Investigating Committee predicted a critical food shortage in the United States in the coming year unless the maize crop improves and the Congressional Food Study Committee said today that the United States faces a serious shortage of fats and oils, according to a Washington dispatch. The Committee recalled the Department of Agriculture's expectation of no relief from this situation until spring or early summer of 1946.

MORE U.S. WARSHIPS HIT IN NIPPON AIR ASSAULTS

2 Enemy Task Forces Operating in Waters in Vicinity Of Sajijima Group

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, June 22.—Japanese Air Units again sallied forth to attack the U.S. warships around the main Okinawa island between dusk yesterday and dawn today.

A Special Attack Air Unit dashed into an enemy battleship and one warship of unidentified category while a Torpedo Plane Unit launched attacks against one cruiser and one warcraft of unidentified category, inflicting tremendous damage on these warcraft.

Meanwhile, American task forces, with five or six converted aircraft carriers as their mainstay divided into two groups are now operating in the waters in the vicinity of the Sajijima Group.

Continue Grim Resistance

Under cover of attacks made from the air and the sea, the U.S. invasion forces are continuing to strike at the Japanese lines in the central section of the southern front of the main Okinawa island, resulting in the gradual movement of the firing line southward.

Maintaining various vital points, the Japanese Forces are continuing to fight against the numerically superior enemy on a line connecting the hilly sector near Aragaki, Maedaira, Mabunni and Udo.

Other Japanese Units in the southwestern part of the island are holding their positions at the 81st Height, north of Makabe village, as well as Maesato on the west coast of the island.

Sink More Enemy Warships

By O. OYAMADA

Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE.—In the waters close to the main Okinawa island there were several battleships and cruisers at dusk on June 18, while off Nadogawa there were some battleships and minesweepers which, approaching close to the beachline, bombarded Japanese positions in the narrow southern sector of Shimajiri. Simultaneously, many small enemy planes launched strafing attacks, thus revealing the enemy's impatience to bring the Okinawa battle to a hurried close.

However, Japanese Garrison Forces continue to inflict heavy blows by their closing-in attacks while, on the other hand, risking inclement weather conditions Special Attack Corps carry out ramming actions against the enemy fleet around the main Okinawa island with no distinction made between day and night.

As a result, on the morning of June 18, the Special Attack Corps sank immediately one warship of unidentified category and also one cruiser or destroyer, while at dawn of June 19 they sank several small warcraft. Giving the enemy forces no respite the Japanese are striking terror into their hearts.

Besides the main force of [illegible] planes comprising P-47's, Grummans F6F's, Vought-Sikorski F4U's [illegible] at such airfields on the Okinawa islands as at Iyejima, and the North and Central airfields on the main island, the enemy is speeding up the construction of runways near Kin Bay and Yonabaru. Especially, in the past few days, raids on Tokunoshima and Kikaigashima, which form strategic intermediary points between the Okinawas and Kyushu, have noticeably increased in intensity.

Furthermore, the patrol lines of the enemy planes are steadily advancing northward and from an altitude of 2,000 to 6,000 meters the small enemy aircraft scout in preparation apparently for further aerial attacks.

Thus the enemy activities are being intensified and it is obvious that their every action is guided by their plan to attack the mainland of Japan. The night attacks made by the enemy air force on medium and small-sized towns may be regarded as a prelude to the final attacks they are to open but both the Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces are fully prepared for any contingency.

Division of Vienna Discussed

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 21.—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Area, today announced that first talks are now being held on dividing Vienna into zones of Allied occupation so that the European Advisory Committee could reach an agreement, according to a Vienna report. Meanwhile, [illegible] American members of the Allied Control Commission for Austria have entered that country in the first [illegible] toward establishing four-[illegible] government in Vienna.

CHURCHILL, BEVIN MAKE BIG ELECTION SPEECHES

Conservatives, Laborites Lash Out At Each Other As Campaign Rising to Climax

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—With the British general election campaign rising to its climax, voters last night heard two of the biggest figures—Prime Minister Churchill and his former Cabinet colleague Ernest Bevin—present their cases, according to a London dispatch.

As Churchill making his third election broadcast asserted that a violent imposition of the socialist system on the wage earner "will rob him of his personal freedom to an extent unknown", Bevin was assuring the electors at Wandsworth, London, "If you place confidence in the Labor movement, you will have no regrets. If the Labor candidates are returned with a majority, we shall have five years of the most resolute administration and we shall stop at nothing with the great problems staring us in the face."

Referring to the Laski controversy, Churchill said that the position in regard to Attlee going with him to the Big-Three talks have been complicated and darkened by repeated intervention of Prof. Laski—new figure who had "leapt into notoriety." Now it seemed, said Churchill, "that we must be governed by unrepresentative persons and that they will share the secrets and give orders to so-called responsible Ministers to the Crown."

Sir Stafford Cripps, he said, had made it clear that he and his kind must give orders to all "and that if Parliament says 'no' or even asks awkward questions it will be controlled or swept out of the way and its rights of debate curtailed."

In Wandsworth, Bevin claimed; "Our opponents, instead of putting forward their case are running and bogeys. All the time their newspapers are trying to find something which will frighten the people and they are endeavoring to put up a smokescreen."

Greatest Election in History

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—Probably the greatest and most important general election in the history of Britain, now being fought desperately in the smallest villages of the country, is described as the "battle for Britain", and whereas the 1935 general election centered on international affairs, in 1945 it is being fought on domestic issues, a Reuters review of the election said today.

What the people are most interested in today is the housing and employment problems, the review said, and it is felt that Labor stands at last on the threshold of power. Many people appear tired of the Conservative Party.

In every bomb-pocked city, every country town and tiny village political warfare is bitterly raging, Reuters said. The chief issue quite simply is who is to own Britain—its mines, railways, electricity, companies, big industries and land. The main protagonists are the Labor Party who claim they should be owned by the nation as in Russia and the Conservative Party who mostly represent the big mine-owners, industrialists, landowners, financiers and who insist this system of public ownership will lead to national ruin and the end of dual freedom.

Unlike the last 1935 general election, which centered on international affairs, this election is being fought on domestic issues. The country urgently needs 4,000,000 more homes if its people and returning fighters are to be adequately housed. It is concerned that they should avoid the return to the international prewar slump which produced 23,250,000 unemployed in Britain in 1932 when there were 50,000,000 jobless throughout. It is above all supremely anxious that there should be no third world war. For the average elector, the big questions are: "How can we get homes?" and "How can we keep all the people in work?"

Thus, the review said, the party which puts forward the most convincing answers, of course, will assume the handling of Britain's international affairs involving particularly the relationship with Russia and attitude toward such problems as India. Both the Labor and Conservatives are putting up about 600 candidates, the Liberals about 300, while the splinter group such as the National Liberals, Communists and various independents bring the total number of candidates up to some 1,600. "Which party is likely to win?"

Reuters believed that the Labor Party stands at last on the threshold of power. The Conservative majority of 1935 is certainly unlikely to be repeated, it believed. Many people are tired of the Conservative Party. Its prewar record of appeasement toward Hitler and Mussolini and its inability to cope with the slump has robbed the people of any illusion about its future efficiency.

"This, then, is the dilemma of the British people—Will they choose Churchill, Britain's most dominant present-day personality, and put up with the Conservative Party? Or will they scrap him and elect instead a Labor Government headed by the team of Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin, Herbert Morrison, Cripps and Hugh Dalton who have all held prominent war positions?"

Independent political observers are forecasting a narrow Labor majority which will result in a Labor-Liberal coalition, but feel that Churchill's personal popularity will produce a strong Conservative opposition.

True Warrior Qualities of Nippon Soldiers Told by British Leader, Back From Burma

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—Lieutenant General William J. Slim, Commander of the British 14th Army Corps, who returned to London on June 19 from the Burma front, stated as follows in an interview with reporters, according to a London dispatch:

"The manner in which the Japanese fight is humanly unthinkable. Even though the last hope is vanished the Japanese fight stubbornly to the last. The Japanese Army has a big advantage in this that the soldiers fight until their last breath.

"The army of every country in the world is expected to fight to the last breath and until the last cartridge is exhausted, but as a matter of fact it is only the Japanese Army which fight up to expectation. Unless the British people take off their coats and roll up their shirt sleeves in order to prosecute the war against Japan by concentrating their total power, the fight against Japan will be prolonged indefinitely."

The above statement made by the British officer was carried in all London papers on June 20. Commenting on the statement in its editorial the Daily Mail declared:

"The struggle with the Japanese Army is in many points the hardest fight ever undertaken by the United States and Britain. We must fight by mobilizing our total strength."

The Daily Telegraph in the editorial stated as follows:

"The British people will not close their ears to the warning made by the commander of the British 14th Army Corps. We must show to the Japanese that we will fight to the last by concentrating our total power. The question is transport."

Ships Said Key to Victory

The key to victory in the war with Japan is sufficient supply of bottoms, declared Lieutenant General H. G. Martin, war correspondent of the British Daily Telegraph, in the June 12 issue, it is reported by a Stockholm dispatch to the Mainichi.

The greatest problem now confronting the Anglo-Americans in conducting hostilities against Japan is the long commissary line separating their homeland and the battle front. In this connection, warning against the undue optimism being entertained by the British and Americans regarding the war with Japan, Martin further said," With the serious turn of the war situation in the Pacific area, the transport problem has become the essential element to decide the progress of the operations. Through a series of experiences in the struggle against Japan, we have learned that without sufficient bottoms, we cannot emerge victorious in the current war. Our offensive can be carried through successfully only when the combat forces are supplied with sufficient bottoms.

Recounting the experiences in the Okinawa area, he continued, "For the last 11 months the most devastating battles have been staged on the Okinawa front. During that period, several hundreds of warships surrounding the islands supplied necessary materials and sent reinforcements to the American ground forces. The enormous number of vessels will remain in the battle zone as long as the Japanese continue their resistance. However, these American warships are exposed to constant threat by the Japanese air forces based at Taiwan, the Chinese Continent, the Ryukyu Islands and Kyushu. The planes of the Japanese Kamikaze Special Attack Corps have made our surface craft their attack targets. In the Okinawa area, the American forces have sustained tremendous losses. Therefore, we must anticipate an increase in our losses as we approach the Japanese mainland.

"With the war situation growing in intensity, Japan will undoubtedly augment its fighting potential no matter what great sacrifices she must pay for the war. When we attempt to land on the mainland, we must confront the Japanese National Volunteer Corps. We must not belittle the fighting potential of the Japanese National Volunteer Corps because it is different from the German Storm Corps.

"Then dealing with the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, he said." The Japanese Military High Command seems to be ready to give full play to the Corps till the American invasion troops retreat due to enormous losses in bottoms. The Japanese High Command is confident in the action to be launched by the Special Attack Corps because all the Japanese are ready to give their all unconditionally in order to carry on to the last. To give full play to the planes of the Special Attack Corps—that is the military strategy of the Japanese Forces.

"Why is it that the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps have been able to stick it out so long? The Japanese planes are still active because the Americans have not yet secured air mastery which is indispensable for a decisive victory."

SERVICEMEN'S BALLOT SET

RAF to Carry Voting Papers to British Troops Abroad

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—Today is the last day on which electoral application offices in Britain will accept applications for postal ballot papers to men and women in the services abroad, says a London report, which adds that on next Monday, nomination day, the electoral ballot system for the forces will be set in motion.

Each serviceman will be sent a ballot paper, a form called a certificate of identity, and the electoral addresses of candidates. They will be sent to all the United Kingdom troops except to those at the most isolated outposts.

Ballot papers for places like India, Burma and the Middle East will be flown out by the RAF Transport Command, which will also bring them back by air.

Within the services, arrangements have been made so that each voter may fill up his ballot paper under the conditions of secrecy.

Trieste Zones Settled

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 21.—The occupation zones in the Trieste area were finally settled yesterday after a conference had worked out details of the Belgrade agreement according to a Belgrade report. One of the chief points agreed upon is the fixing of an administrative boundary, dividing the area under Allied Military Government until the peace conference decides the whole issue. The line runs from about 10 miles due east of Trieste across the Austrian frontier. The area will be jointly occupied by British, Yugoslav and American troops.

CHUNGKING BUDGET SOARS

Amount 190 Times Pre-China Affair Days—U.S. Gold Sought

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Owing to currency inflation, the budget of the Chungking regime has now expanded to 190 times the amount of the budget prior to the outbreak of the China Affair and the Chungking authorities are frantically devising measures to cope with this serious financial situation.

According to the statement made by Yu Hung-chun, Chief of the Finance Department, negotiations with the United States was conducted some time ago, by which a large amount of gold will be transported from the United States by the end of June. The gold represents that which was earmarked by the United States for its loan to Chungking.

Polish Talks Progressisg

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—A Soviet spokesman declared today that progress in being made in the discussions dealing with the formation of a new Polish provisional government, according to a Msoeow report.

Kerr Holds Reception

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador in Moscow, entertained W. Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador, and H.A.Y. Vyshinsky, Soviet Vice Premier and Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, at a dinner party at the British Embassy last night, according to a Moscow dispatch. It is believed that the reorganization of the Polish Government based on the Yalta agreement was discussed.

It is also learned that all groups of Poles used yesterday's interval in discussions on the Polish settlement to begin drafting their proposals on paper. They are expected to meet again soon to put forward their plans in a form concrete than any yet achieved.

Spain Closes French Frontier

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—Spanish authorities have closed the frontier into France of all freight traffic except goods already in transit from other countries, according to a Madrid report. The frontier was open for travellers but they could not carry supplies or food.

FOOD LACK IN EUROPE IS TROUBLING BRITAIN

Serious Disorder May Break Out If Immediate Relief Is Not Given

The critical food supply problem in Europe has made the British public feel that war conditions have not yet ended, says a special Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Though the European War has ended, the food to be supplied to the several million troops in Europe reaches such a vast quantity as to require more transports that were needed for the Normandy landing operation. On top of that, the starving masses in Europe require immediate relief, and there is the danger that the social disturbance arising from the present food situation may become so fierce as to nullify the war results, if immediate relief is not given, the report said.

British Agriculture Minister Robert Hudson said that the present world food situation is worse than last year and there is no hope for an improvement next year. Also, British Food Minister John Llewellen said that the food situation in the coming 12 months would be fraught with the greatest difficulties ever known, and there is absolutely no prospect of the situation showing any improvement in the second half of the present year.

Shoe Shortage Critical

The British Government announced recently that there is practically no stocks of clothing and shoes in Britain. The number of children who have no shoes has greatly increased. The food conference opened in London on June 14 showed that world food supplies do not come up to the requirements, and that even overseas supplies would not solve the European food shortage.

A serious bread shortage prevails in Europe due to the havoc of war, lack of labor and bad weather during harvest time, despite the fact that large supplies are being brought from overseas. According to an American estimate, although Britain's cereal crop was almost double that before the war, the cereals on hand in 1944 totaled 1,460,000,000 bushels compared with 1,717,000,000 bushels in 1939. The quantity is expected to fall far below that figure this year. Moreover, the shipping shortage is obstructing the import plans. The Rehabilitation Conference calculated that in the first six months after the conclusion of the war, 1,100,000,000 bushels of cereals were necessary, but it has now been revealed that the above figure is too small.

The meat demand in the European liberated countries is 75,000 tons, but there is no prospect of meeting requirements up to the end of the present year.

Particularly, in the Netherlands, the foood shortage has reached the starvation level, as the country is able to supply only 400 to 500 calories of food a day while 2,400 calories are the minimum requirement for maintaining health. Thus the Allies are facing a big problem in the task of saving the vast number of people who are facing starvation.

The Allied military authorities decided to distribute to the Germans 1,400 calories of food, or one half of the ration in Britain. It is their policy not to distribute any more food as long as there is no threat of epidemics following the starvation condition which would be a menace to the Allied forces.

Germans Favor Soviets

On the other hand, the Soviet Union is insisting upon the supply of sufficient food supplies from Eastern Europe to Germany, thus gaining the favor of the German peoples.

The following is a review of the food supply situation in the Allied countries:

Britain reduced the meat supply by one-seventh of the former amount in May, and Australia also made a meat ration cut of 12.5 per cent, immediately following a 9 per cent slash. Australia's meat supply has been reduced from 570,000 tons to 474,000 tons, because of the need of sending shipments to Britain. New Zealand also cut down the meat ration as production was reduced by 9 per cent, and particularly, the pork ration was cut 20 per cent as production was drastically reduced.

The United States decided to suspend food supplies to other countries for the third quarter of the present year, because of the extreme meat shortage and the increase of the supplies needed by the fighting forces. It is reported that 500 butchers and restaurants in New York had to close because of the shortage of meat and eggs. According to Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, 90 per cent of the meat sold in New York is traded in black markets, and New York City itself has become a great black market. Thus, the food distribution system there is a complete failure.

According to the British Food Minister, the sugar situation is the worst so far this year, but it will become more critical next year. The sugar stock in Britain has fallen to 300,000 tons, despite a severe cut in consumption.

Though the war has ended in Europe, the food situation has now become the most difficult problem for Britain and the United States. Furthermore, the urgent need of shipping bottoms for the Pacific war is greatly worsening the food situation in Europe.

Comparative Languages

A crisis is a test for all of us, and so the great problem of the day has tested us and exposed many an aspect of our present-day politics. It has laid bare also the reality that lies behind the communal problem. Repeated attempts are made in England to confuse the communal question with the vital political question of the day, and thus to confuse the real issue. Again and again, it was sought to convince the world that the problem of the minorities barred the way to a proper solution of India's political problem.

For a hundred and fifty years, British imperialism has pursued the policy of divide and rule, and by emphasizing internal differences, sought to use various groups for the consolidation of its own power. That was the inevitable result of India's political subjection, and it is folly for us to complain and grow bitter. A foreign government can never encourage internal unity in the subject country, for disunity is the surest guarantee for the continuance of its own domination. But when we were told and the world was asked to believe that British imperialism had ended, and the long chapter of Indian history dominated by it has closed, was it unreasonable for us to expect that British statesmen would at last give up this evil inheritance and not exploit that communal situation for political ends? But the time for this is yet distant, we may not cling to such vain hopes. So the last few years with their succession of events have established Imperialism, in spite of all assurances to the contrary, still flourishes; it has yet to be ended.

But whatever the roots of our problems might be, it is obvious that India, like other countries, has her internal problems. Of these, the communal problem is an important one. We do not and cannot expect the British Government to deny its existence. The problem is there: to admit its existence, however, does not mean that it should be used as a weapon against India's national freedom. British imperialism has always exploited it to this end. If Britain desires to end her imperialistic methods in India and close that dismal chapter of history, then the first signs of this change must naturally appear in her treatment of the communal problem.

Must Establish Truth

It has been the claim of the Congress, from its earliest beginnings, that it considers India as a nation and takes every step in the interest of the nation as a whole. This entitles the world to examine this claim strictly and the Congress must establish the truth of its assertion.

We could attach no greater importance to it, than to make it the first condition for the attainment of our national goal. The Congress has always held this belief: no one can challenge this fact. It has always held to two basic principles in this connection, and every step was taken deliberately with these in view.

(1) Whatever constitution is adopted for India, there must be the fullest guarantees in it for the rights and interests of minorities.

(2) The minorities should judge for themselves what safeguards are necessary for the protection of their rights and interests. The majority should not decide this. Therefore the decision in this respect must depend upon the consent of the minorities and not on a majority vote.

The question of the minorities is not a special Indian problem. It has existed in other parts of the world. I venture to address the world from this platform and to enquire whether any juster and more equitable course of action can be adopted in this connection, than the one suggested above; if so, what is it? Is there anything lacking in this approach, which necessitates that the Congress be reminded of its duty? The Congress has always been ready to consider any failure in the discharge of its duty. It is so prepared today.

Chains That Bind

The minorities have a right, if they so please, to chose their representatives by their votes. Their representatives will not have to reply upon the votes of any other community except their own. So far as the question of the rights and the interest of the minorities is concerned, the decision will not depend upon the majority of the votes in the Constituent Assembly. It will be subject to the consent of the minority. If unanimity is not achieved on any question, then an impartial tribunal, to which the minorities have also consented, will decide the matter. This last provison is merely in the nature of a provision for a possible contingency, and is most unlikely to be required. If a more practical proposal is made, there can be no objection to it.

When these principles are accepted and acted upon by the Congress, what is it that obliges British statesmen to remind us so often of the problem of the minorities, and to make the world believe that this stands in the way of Indian freedom? If it is really so, why does not the British Government recognize clearly India's freedom and give us an opportunity to solve this problem for ever by mutual agreement amongst ourselves?

Dissensions were sown and encouraged amongst us; and yet we are taunted because of them. We are told to put an end to our communal conflicts, but opportunity to do so is denied us. Such is the position deliberately created to thwart us; such are the chains that bind. But no difficulties or constraints can deter us from taking the right step with courage and fortitude. Our path is full of obstacles but we are determined to overcome them.

We have considered the problem of the minorities of India. But are the Muslims such a minority as to have the least doubt or fear about their future? A small minority may legitimately have fears and apprehensions, but can the Muslims allow themselves to be disturbed by them?

Muslims Not Minority

In the texture of Indian politics, nothing is further removed from the truth than to say that Indian Muslims occupy the position of a political minority. It is equally absured for them to be apprehensive about their rights and interests in a democratic India. This fundamental mistake has opened the door to countless misunderstandings. False arguments were built up on wrong premises. This error, on the one hand, brought confusion into the minds of Muslims about their own true position, and on the other hand, it involved the world in misunderstandings, so that the picture of India could not be seen in right perspective.

If time had permitted, I would have told you in detail, how, during the last sixty years, this artificial and untrue picture of India was made, and whose hands tracted it. In effect, this was the result of the same policy of divide and rule which took particular shape in the minds of British officialdom in India after the Congress launched the national movement. The object of this was to prepare the Muslims for use against the new political awakening. In this plan prominence was given to two points. First: that India was inhabited by two different communities, the Hindus and the Muslims, and for this reason no demand could be made in the name of united nation. Second: that numerically the Muslims were less than the Hindus and because of this, the necessary consequence of the establishment of democratic institutions in India would be to establish the rule of the Hindu majority and to jeopardize the existence of the Muslims.

Seeds of Disunity

Thus were sown the seeds of disunity by British Imperialism on Indian soil. The plant grew and was nurtured and spread its nettles, and even though fifty years have passed since then, the roots are still there.

Politically speaking, the word minority does not mean just a group that is numerically smaller and therefore entitled to special protection. It means a group that is so small in number and so lacking in other qualities that give strength that it has no confidence in its own capacity to protect itself from the much larger group that surround it. It is not enough that the group should be relatively the smaller, but that it should be absolutely so small as to be incapable of protecting its interest. Thus, this is not merely a question of numbers: other factors count also. If a country has two major groups numbering a million and two millions respectively, it does not necessarily follow that because one is half the other, therefore it must call itself politically a minority and consider itself week.

If this is the right test let us apply it to the position of the Muslim in India. You will see at a glance a vast concourse, speading out all over the country; they stand erect, and to imagine that they exist helplessly as a "minority" is to delude oneself.

The Muslims in India number between eighty to ninety million. It is true that their number is only one-fourth of the total population: but the question is not one of population ratio, but of the large numbers and the strength behind them. Can such a vast mass of humanity have any legitimate reason for apprehension that in a free and democratic India, it might be unable to protect its rights and interests?

These numbers are not confined to any particular area but spread out unevenly over different parts of the country. In four provinces out of eleven in India there is a Muslim majority, the other religious groups being minorities. If Baluchistan is added, there are five provinces with Muslim majorities. Even if we are compelled at present to consider this question on a basis of religious groupings, the position of the Muslims is not that of minority only. If they are in a minority in seven provinces, they are in a majority in five. This being so, there is absolutely no reason why they should be oppressed by the feeling of being a minority.

Whatever may be the details of the future constitution of India, we know that it will be an All-India federation which is, on the fullest sense, democratic, and every unit of which will have autonomy in regard to internal affairs. The federal center will be concerned only with All-India matters of common concern, such as, foreign relations, defence, customs, etc. Under these circumstances, can only one who has any conception of the actual working of a democratic constitution, allow himself to be led astray by this false issue of majority and minority. I can not believe for an instant that there can be any room whatever for these misgivings in the picture of India's future. These apprehensions are arising because, in the words of a British statesman regarding Ireland, we are yet standing on the banks of the river and, though wishing to swim, are unwilling to one remedy, we should take the plunge fearlessly. No sooner is this done, we shall realize that all our apprehensions were without foundation.

Promises Not Remedy

Not merely by skimming the surface of the problem but by going down to its roots, and then to consider our position, I did so and I realised that the solution of the whole problem depended on the answer to one question. Do we Indian Muslims view the free India of the future with suspicion and distrust or with courage and confidence? If we view it with fear and suspicion, then undoubtedly we have to follow a different path. No present declaration, no promise for the future, no constitutional safeguards, can be a remedy for our doubts and fears. We are then forced to tolerate the existance of a third power. This third power is already entrenched here and has no intention of withdrawing and, if we follow this path or fear, we must needs look forward to its continuance. But if we are convinced that for us fear and doubt have no place, and that we must view the future with courage and confidence in ourselves, then our course of action becomes absolutely clear. We find ourselves in a new world, which is free from the dark shadows of doubt, vacciliation inaction and apathy, and where the light of faith and determination, action and enthusiasm never fails. The confusions of the times, the ups and downs that come our way, difficulties that beset our thorny path, cannot change the direction of our steps. It becomes our bounden duty then to march with assured steps to India's national goal.

I am a Muslim and am proud of that fact. The spirit of Islam does not come in the way of these sentiments: it guides and helps me forward. I am proud of being an Indian. I am a part of the indivisible unity that is Indian nationality. I am indispensible to this noble edifice and without me this splendid structure of India is incomplete. I am an essential element which has gone to build to India. I can never surrender this claim.

Eleven hundred years of common history have enriched India with our languages, our poetry, our literature, our culture, our art, our dress, our manners and customs, the innumerable happenings of our daily life, everything bears the stamp of our point endeavor. This thousand years of our joint life has moulded us into a common nationality. This cannot be done artificially. Nature does her fashioning through her hidden processes in the course of centuries. The cast has now been moulded and destiny has set her seal upon it. Whether we like it or not, we have now become an Indian nation, united and indivisible. No fantasy or artificial scheming to separate and divide can break this unity. We must accept the logic of fact and history and engage ourselves in the fashioning of our future destiny.

—On to Delhi, Shanghai.

Von Papen Said Suicide

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Baron Franz von Papen, former German Ambassador to Turkey, who was captured by the American forces just before the capitulation of Germany is reported to have committed suicide at a detention camp on the Czechoslovak border, it is revealed by the American frontline reports.

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U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE HQ FOR PACIFIC AREA CREATED

Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm B. Styer To Take Charge of Transporting Personnel, Supplies

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—In a press interview yesterday, Major General Curtis Lemay, Commander of the 21st Bomber Command based at Mariana, who is now in Washington, stated that as soon as General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force returned from tour of inspection in the Pacific theater of war, new headquarters of the Army Air Force would be established in the Pacific area.

The MacArthur Headquarters issued the following statement on June 19, according to a dispatch from Manila:

"The supply headquarters under the command of Lieutenant General Wilhelm B. Styer will be established in the Pacific. The newly established headquarters will take charge of the transport of ammunition, equipment, foodstuffs, and personnel for the forthcoming general offensive against Japan."

The war situation in the Pacific surrounding the Okinawas is serious. The severity of the struggle is such as has never before been seen in the annals of warfare.

With the land battle on the Okinawas as a turning point, the United States has commenced activities which indicate that a large-scale offensive against the mainland of Japan is contemplated. The enemy is now faced with the serious problem of transporting the huge forces required, of 3,500,000 men for his airforce, 3,000,000 seamen and 3,500,000 land troops a total of 10,000,000 men to the battle areas in order to commence the general offensive. Military commentators in the enemy countries estimate that the Pacific operations will require bottoms three times as many as those employed for the European operations. Supposing that the enemy has settled the question of bottoms the next big question is, where can he find a base large enough to accommodate the colossal amount of materials and personnel required.

Doolittle to Pacific

Special

LISBON, June 21.—Lieutenant General James Doolittle, who commanded the 8th United States air force in Britain, disclosed in Washington today that he is leaving for the Pacific in the very near future, according to a Washington dispatch.

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DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON JAPAN LIKELY TO BE INCREASED

Many People Rendered Homeless by Indiscriminate Attacks Made by B-29's

Enemy air raids on Japan Proper have greatly increased in intensity and scale, and particularly, indiscriminate bombing attacks in daytime have become frequent since the Yokohama raid on May 29.

From April 16 to May 31, 257,000 houses were razed to the ground and 1,000,000 people rendered homeless in Tokyo alone, 36,000 houses were reduced to ashes and 110,000 people became raid victims in Nagoya, and 132,000 houses were burnt down and 680,000 people rendered homeless in Yokohama. Besides the abovementioned, many buildings were destroyed and many people lost their homes in Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Kyushu, Shikoku and the Sanyo district.

For a month since the April 16th air raid, the enemy air force directed its attacks against the air bases and plane factories in Kyushu and Shikoku with the aim of facilitating the Okinawa operations. However, after May 11, the enemy began to resort to indiscriminate bombing attacks, raiding Tokyo on May 14, Nagoya on the 17, Tokyo again on May 23 and 25, and Yokohama on May 29.

Particularly noticeable is the fact that the enemy bombers attacked Yokohama in broad daylight on May 29, instead of at night as usual. There is no room for doubt that the enemy will increase his daylight raids as is evident by the June 1 raid of Osaka. The fact that the enemy bombers have been escorted by fighters, and that he has been conducting a propaganda offensive by dropping leaflets must also be noticed. Not only that, the fact that the enemy has begun to attack the towns surrounding big cities, middle-sized towns and communications centers must not be overlooked.

During the period between April 16 and May 31, the Imperial Palace and the Omiya Palace were subjected to enemy attacks. Manifesting the cruel nature of the enemy, large quantities of incendiaries were rained on the Omiya Palace, and as a result even the trees in the large precincts and the lawn in the garden were razed by fire. Numerous shrines, temples, hospitals, schools, libraries, museums and other public buildings including the Atsuta Shrine, Hiei Shrine, Shoin Shrine, Togo Shrine, Zojoji Temple, Sengakuji Temple, the Keio, Railway, Saiseikai, Matsuzawa, and Johoku hospitals, and the Keio, Waseda, Bunrika and Tokyo Agricultural universities, the First Higher School, Seijo Gakuen, the building of the preparatory course of Nippon University, the Peeresses' School and numerous other educational institutions were subjected to wanton enemy air raids. Also a countless number of national school buildings were either partially damaged or completely burnt down. As to historic relics, the tower attached to the Nagoya Castle and others were partly or completely burnt down.

In the May 23rd and 25th night raids the mansions of the Princes Chichibu, Mikasa, Kanin, Higashifushimi, Fushimi, Yamashina, Nashimoto, Kitashirakawa and Ken Ri were attacked. Besides, many government offices, including the Foreign Office, the Navy Ministry, the Transportation Ministry, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the Monopoly Bureau and the Red Cross Society were either completely or partly burn down.

Some cabinet ministers' official residences, the private residences of senior statesmen and prominent officials, the Soviet, Manchoukuo and Chinese Embassies as well as the former German, Italian, French and American embassies, the Swedish and Afghan legations and the former Finnish, Belgian, Danish and Mexican legations were also either damaged or burnt down. The Imperial Hotel, the former Board of Information, the Kaijo Building, the Yusen Building, the Kabuki Theater and the Shimbashi Theater were not exempted from enemy raids. Considerable damage was also inflicted on the residential districts in the southwetern sector of the Metropolis.

To Space Buildings

Spacing of buildings in the neighborhood of important facilities and fire-proof buildings will be conducted in the three cities of Urawa, Kawagoe and Kumagaya in Saitama Prefecture following the spacing of buildings in congested areas in Kawaguchi and Omiya cities, Saitama Prefecture, as a precautionary step in view of the enemy attacks on medium and small sized towns, it was announced on Thursday.

Indonesians Power Expanded

Domei

MACASSAR, June 22.—All leadership of Mohammedans in the Celebes was transferred to the Indonesians from the Japanese in the course of a ceremony held on June 19 at the Southern Cross Theater here on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Celebes Mohammedan Church.

Invincibility of Japan Is Pointed Out; Mainland to Witness Decisive Battle

The question of why the decisive battle of the War of Greater East Asia which is expected to be fought on Japanese soil, will constitute the God-sent opportunity for the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the Land of Gods to finish the enemy is discussed in the Yomiuri-Hochi by Hidetoshi Shibata, member of the Military Press Corps.

He points out the way in which General Tomoyuki Yamashita and his men have been doing things since they betook themselves to the mountains, sleeping in horizontal holes dug in the earth during the day and going on expeditions after dark, killing and wounding enemy troops by the raiding action peculiar to them, to show the probable manner in which the Japanese will deal with the enemy if he comes to threaten their homeland. He estimates that 20,000,000 of the entire population of 70,000,000 men the main Japanese territory holds, who are fit to fight will meet the force of 11,000,000 men America can hope to send to Japan Proper and at the end of the battle in which the Japanese would kill the Americans, one by one, Japan would be left with a force of 9,000,000 men which would dominate the enemy and bring him to his knees.

But he doubts whether the enemy could ever hope to reach the main Japanese territory because of the Air and Sea Special Attack Corps which will act the moment the enemy starts on the way to Japan Proper, and make short work of disposing of him if what has already been achieved by the Corps is anything to go by. He is sure that the army which is inact and the National Volunteer Corps which is in the process of organization would deal properly with handfuls of enemy troops which, escaping the Special Attack Corps, might reach the shores of Japan Proper.

These considerations, he says, form the basis of his conviction that the Land of Gods is indestructible and that Japan is bound to come off victorious from the foreseen decisive battle to be fought on Japanese soil. Mr. Shibata's article follows:

There has been much talk of decisive battles which have been fought several times in the past. But it is impossible to think that there is more than one battle which will decide a war. There is, as I say, only one decisive battle in a war, and the battle with the enemy on Japanese soil which we foresee will be the decisive battle of this war.

At the time of the commencement of the battle of the Okinawas the people throughout the country talked as though that battle would decided the war. Soho Tokutomi in an impassioned article that had the effect of firing its readers with patriotism, held that the battle of the Okinawas would decide the war. The Tokutomi article was the result of an intense love the writer felt for the country and for his countrymen.

The feeling comes on me that the Tokutomi article was more impassioned than was necessary. There is no denying the fact that there were some among us who after reading the article felt as though the outcome of the battle of the Okinawas would decide the fate of Japan. Granting that the battle of the Okinawas is the decisive battle of the war, are there any of us who think that America would throw up her arms if we finished all the Americans who have landed on the main Okinawa Island by throwing them into the sea? The answer to the question is: "No!" America is a "have" country, and relies on the resources of materials she has at her command. She has much shipping. If she loses vessels aggregating 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons, that will not be the end of her designs against us. In case she sustains such a loss, she will turn back, and when she has recovered from the effects of the loss she will repeat what she did after the defeat of Pearl Harbor at the beginning of the war. She will still be possessed of shipping with a tonnage in excess of 30,000,000 tons.

The enemy has 100,000-odd troops on the main Okinawa island. Suppose that we finish them all. That will not be a fatal blow to him. It will only mean a certain per cent loss of his land strength, assuming that he has a total land strength of 11,000,000 men. If we think of such a battle as the decisive battle of our war, we are committing the sin of arguing from the standpoint of a defeatist to show that if Japan wins the battle, America will not be defeated and that if America wins Japan will be defeated.

Meaning of Victory

A war is a mutual killing of States. A victory, if it means anything, means the beating of the enemy until he recognizes the fact that he has been defeated. One need not refer to history to realize that if one State wishes to destroy the fighting spirit of another and make it recognize the fact that it has been defeated, it must finish from 30 to 40 per cent of the strength the enemy has placed in the field against it.

At the beginning of the war the total fighting personnel of America was 11,000,000 men. This should be our objective. Our purpose is to finish from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of the men the enemy has placed in the field against us. Whether a battle may be regarded as the decisive battle of the war will be determined by the answer to the question of whether that will be the means of finishing that portion of the enemy's fighting personnel.

Truman is speaking of mobilizing 7,000,000 men to carry out an attack upon Japan Proper. There is here an opportunity for us to finish the enemy. We have a longing to see Japan Proper made into a chopping board on which to cut up that percentage of the fighting personnel the enemy has at his command the disposition of which is necessary if he is to be made to admit that he has been defeated.

The enemy for his part, seems to have made up his mind that Japan will not give in unless she loses her main territory. A battle which will decide the war is bound to be fought on Japanese soil. Of this point we are in complete agreement with the enemy. It is up to us to make that battle on Japanese soil a God-sent opportunity for securing conclusive victory by bringing the enemy to his knees and taking the conceit out of him.

There are several things for us to do if we are to utilize this opportunity of humbling the enemy. First among them is to sustain the spirit of fighting on until we have dominated the enemy, a thing Prime Minister Suzuki mentioned in his administrative speech in the Diet. We must see to it that there is no shaking of our conviction of final victory in the war. The conviction of certain victory is the conviction that we shall emerge victorious from any war we must fight under conditions however difficult and that we shall not be defeated in such a war under any circumstances.

Man of Strong Conviction

It seems quite natural that a man with strong limbs and quite fit physically, should beat his opponent in a fray. He cannot be held to be in possession of a conviction of certain victory if he allows his fighting spirit to sink because he has lost an arm or a leg. A man is held to be in possession of a conviction of certain victory who does not allow his attitude toward a fight in which he is sure of triumph, to be affected in the least by the worst thing that can happen to him, that is by the development of a condition under which he has to rely on nothing but one little finger or toe to fight.

The worst condition for Japan today that can be imagined is one under which she may have to fight without a single one of the planes and warships about whose importance in a war we are under no illusion. Suppose America, mobilizing all materials and human resources she has at her command, has come to attack us under the best conditions conceivable, at a time when we are under the worst conditions conceivable such as that under which we have no plane or warship to rely upon in our fight.

If a man should come to me and ask whether we can hope to win victory in a battle fought under such circumstances, my prompt and unhesitating answer would be that we can and that we are absolutely sure that victory will be ours. In making such an answer I will not be under the influence of a thought based on feelings, but I shall be speaking on the basis of the facts of the war and out of a conviction about the Japanese race.

Look at the battle of Luzon and at the brave fighting put up by the Japanese Forces on Peliliu Island. From the time the Americans landed at Lingayen the newspapers began to report that even patrol planes were resorting to ramming action against the enemy. The condition such reports were intended to convey was one under which the Japanese Forces were suffering from a deficiency of fighters and bombers to such an extent that they had to use patrol planes for offensive purposes.

Presently it became impossible to maintain touch with Luzon by means of vessels and planes. General Tomokazu Yamashita found himself confronted with the necessity of adjusting his line and falling back into the mountains. It was General Yamashita that told the world in plain language that he would beat the enemy at one blow once he landed on Luzon. There is no doubt that General Yamashita was imbued thoroughly with fighting spirit and was firmly convinced of victory. But because we did not send him planes and vessels he had to adjust his line and go into the mountains. We know not what excuse to offer to him.

General Yamashita's Reaction

I can well imagine General Yamashita's state of mind when he saw there was no course open to him except that of betaking himself to the mountains from which to carry on the fight which was to have resulted in the annihilation of the enemy immediately after his landing on Luzon Island. Not a few of us felt a profound sense of sorrow at the turn of events on Luzon.

Then to my pleasant surprise I learned of a fact from an officer lately returned from the front. He stated in so many words that General Yamashita was enjoying daytime naps in a horizontal hole in the earth, in utter disregard of what had occurred to him. At these words I felt as though I had been betrayed.

But what was the manner in which the war situation on Luzon developed after General Yamashita fell back into the mountains? Were we not in roundeyed wonder at the reports that came to us from Luzon day by day as time elapsed after General Yamashita shortened his line, reports telling of the increasing numbers in which the officers and men under him were finishing the Americans? One report declared that General Yamashita's men had killed and wounded from 50,000 to 80,000 enemy troops.

The 60th day after General Yamashita betook himself to the mountains saw an increase in the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy on Luzon to upward of 100,000. The mounting increase in sacrifices exacted from the enemy left no doubt that fighting by means of raiding parties, of a type without parallel in history, and the most effective means of fighting open to a "have-not" country in a conflict with a "have" country, was proceeding on a truly big scale.

No good purpose will be served by the troops of a "have-not" country engaging in a battle on an open field against an enemy of a "have" country, which is raining shells on their position. General Yamashita and his men know this. Hence their daytime naps in horizontal holes dug in the earth where they are absolutely safe from the endless bombs dropped by the enemy and shells fired by his guns. At nightfall the officers and men in small groups of twos and threes, come down the mountainside stealthily to effect raiding attacks on the enemy under cover of darkness.

Not An Easy Task

It is no easy task to cut one's way to a strong position of the enemy. It is a task which only Japanese soldiers who are not afraid of death can perform. Uneasy must be the mind of the enemy in a position which may be attacked at any moment of the night. The officers and men under General Yamashita watch their opportunity of attacking the enemy by surprise, and when the time comes they sally forth from their hiding places and attack the enemy's position from the rear and from the sides. They use specially made bombs and hand-grenades, and strike the enemy with their swords as the position falls into confusion with the terrified enemy running about in search of safety.

A hand-grenade thrown by a Japanese soldier can kill five or six men. It is not a difficult thing for a Japanese soldier to finish two or three men with one blow of his service sword. We can visualize groups of 1,000 of the officers and men under General Yamashita taking their turn in organizing a raiding party when night falls and attacking the enemy, killing and wounding from 2,000 to 3,000 enemy troops.

Such is the way in which the battle is being fought by General Yamashita and his men. The very moment he realized that he had to work under conditions impossible to overcome in a modern war, he resorted to the method of fighting by raiding parties. His fight is an offensive conducted fought by means of bacteria which strikes the bulky form of the enemy fattened on materials.

The other day for the first time in a fairly long while we received information about General Yamashita's army on Luzon. It was contained in a news dispatch of June 14 from the spot, according to the dispatch, more than 20,000 enemy troops have been killed and wounded in one area around Manila during the last two months. This information was accompanied by an announcement made by the staff officers attached to the Japanese Forces on the spot that not much time would elapse before the complete destruction of the enemy is accomplished.

(To Be Continued)

Cabinet to Supervise Exams

The Suzuki Cabinet has decided to conduct a collective examination for those wishing to enter Government services, in place of the examinations which used to be held separately by various ministries. Those who pass the civil service examination will also be selected solely by the Cabinet, which will then assign them to various posts in the ministries.

Scientists Producing Rabbit Blood Serum As Anti-Fever Toxin

Serum from rabbit blood for use against fever has been under production in the central part of Nagano Prefecture since last winter. So far, blood has been taken from 2,000 rabbits and the serum produced is being sent to the war fronts. In view of the increasing demand for this serum within the country of late, the Nagano prefectural authorities have launched a program, urging rabbit keepers to raise 20,000 rabbits by next autumn in order to ensure the increased production of anti-fever toxin. Dr. Tanemoto Furuhata, Head of the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University, with 10 other experts, is promoting the increased production of the serum in Matsumoto City where he will stay until the end of this month.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, June 22

AMERICAN MANPOWER LOSSES

MAINICHI—The American war leaders and the American fighting men are not spiritually-weakened women. This point has been fully revealed in the fighting so far staged. But it is a fact that the enemy war leaders are deeply concerned over the losses in personnel. Of course, the decrease of fighting power due to manpower losses is a serious issue, but they are more worried over the reaction which would be caused when the real facts become known to the American people.

Accordingly, the enemy took two precautionary steps against the reaction. The first is the following boastful claim made by official U.S. Government circles: "We are prepared to suffer 3,000,000 casualties in this war." This statement was made to paralyze the nerve of the people, thereby preventing unfavorable reaction when the figures of large losses become known. The other step is to pile up the number of the American losses little by little at regular periods. The Jews have considerable talent in the art of manipulating the psychology of the ignorant masses.

The announcement of American casualties according to the second step has exceeded one million. According to our calculation, the actual figure in this category exceeds one and a half million. At any rate, the figure of one million cannot be regarded lightly. As regards the casualties of more than 70,000 suffered by the U.S. forces in the Okinawa campaign, a storm of criticism was raised. Why? The American people had been accustomed to the figure of one million announced in a piecemeal fashion, the figure of more than 70,000 came as an unpleasant surprise to them. In the case of Yiojima the enemy casualties were half the present figure, but even then criticism in America was very severe.

From the above, it can be plainly seen that the American war leaders are fooling the masses.

MORE TO EVACUATE TOKYO

10,000 Expectant Mothers, Children To Leave Here by June

In an effort to encourage further the collective evacuation of expectant mothers and infants, Tokyo authorities have decided to evacuate some 10,000 more by the end of this month. As to the accommodations for these evacuees, 267 mothers and children's homes and 29 maternity hospitals have been prepared in 14 prefectures including Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata and Gunma, each mothers' and children's homes being capable of sheltering 60 at a time and each maternity hospital, 150.

Applications were accepted from June 5 and since then there was an average of 180 to 250 daily. On June 15, the number of applications reached 3,600. By June 20, applications numbered 6,770 of which over 2,500 were infants and children up to school age, over 2,000 expectant mothers including mothers accompanying their children.

The dispatch of these expectant mothers and infants are being conducted at the daily average of 150 and by the end of this month 10,000 are expected to be easily evacuated from Tokyo.

PUSHING CHICKEN INDUSTRY

Movement Started by Agriculture And Commerce Ministry

In line with the measure enforced recently to promote the circulation of chickens and eggs by increasing the price of chicken meat and eggs, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry has decided to ascertain that every farmer shall keep chickens as the increased chicken and egg production program for the current fiscal year.

The Government will pay farmers subsidies of 75 sen for every chicken they purchase and is promoting a movement for the keeping of 60,000,000 chickens through the Agricultural Association.

The Agricultural Association, cooperating with the Government, is operating chicken farms in 15 prefectures through which to increase the hatching of chicks. The sale of eggs is not proceeding very well, it being difficult to get sales of one egg per chicken per month, so that measures are being planned to step up the sales of eggs for public consumption.

Keeping chickens, along with the raising of rabbits and keeping bees, is an important sideline of the work of farmers. Furthermore, keeping chickens is easy compared to other fowl or livestock.

MANCHOU INDUSTRY GOOD

Fujihara Sees No Output Bottleneck In War Production

Domei

HSINKING, June 22.—Ginjiro Fujihara, who has completed a 49-day inspection tour in Manchoukuo in order to inspect the munitions industry establishments of the country which is striding forth with her entire strength toward the establishment of a self-sufficient decisive war structure, told press correspondents on June 18 that there is no bottleneck whatsoever in Manchoukuo's war production.

"There is no such thing as a bottleneck in Manchoukuo's munitions production," declared 80-year-old Mr. Fujihara. "The only things that may be referred to as being in the nature of bottlenecks may be a lack of kindness and divisions within the guiding and supervising bodies. Production may be stepped up vigorously as soon as these matters are corrected.

"On carefully inspecting the munitions works throughout Manchoukuo, the thing that heartened me and struck me first of all was the presence of a margin in regard to production facilities and labor. In the production of unfinished materials there are some things the production of which can be doubled right away. In Manchoukuo there cannot be any such thing as a production bottleneck."

Given Post in Mongolia

Takuro Oka, Procurator of the Osaka Appellate Court, has been engaged by the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia at Kalgan to assume the post of its Justice Vice-Minister. As a result, the relieving of his post as procurator at his own request was announced by the Japanese Justice Ministry under date of June 20.

Stops Security Transaction

The total discontinuation of futures transactions of securities at the Tokyo and Osaka stock markets of the Nippon Securities Company will be realized commencing July 1. This is the outcome of the policy formulated by the Finance Ministry, which sees no necessity of carrying on futures transactions under the present circumstances.

Factory Units Lauded For Heroic Bravery During Enemy Raid

The Special Defense Units of the Nagamine Celluloid Factory and 11 others were commended by the Home Minister for fighting valiantly against the rain of incendiaries and coming out victorious in saving their factories so that production of arms might progress without even a moment's delay. Also units and members of the Fire Department of the Metropolitan Police which ever since the enemy raids on November 30 had achieved meritorious results by fighting the fires caused by the enemy were officially commended on June 20.

MP IS KILLED IN AIR RAID

Representative Uoda of Takaoka City Dies in Fighting Flames

News has been received of the first to fall fighting among members of the National Volunteer Corps from the Governor of Toyama Prefecture by the Home Minister on June 20 and the matter of commendating this first sacrifice has been laid before the minister as a shining example all the members of the National Volunteer Corps.

Kitaro Uoda, 52, of Shin Minatoho, Takaoka City, member of the House of Representatives and director of the Toyama Food Corporation, took part as battalion commander at the time of the enemy raid on Takaoka City at dawn of June 16.

While directing the corps in a valiant fight, bombs began raining near his home and in combatting the fire, both Representative Uoda and his wife were killed.

Ono Made Secretary

Katsumi Ono, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the China Bureau in the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, under date of June 21 was appointed private secretary to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister. Yukitomo Akimoto, Secretary of the same Ministry, was ordered to serve in the Ministry's General Affairs Section and also to act concurrently as private secretary to the Minister. Toshikazu Kase, private secretary to the Foreign Minister and concurrently that to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, was relieved of his concurrent post the same day.

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Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY. JUNE 23, 1945

Compromise for Co-operation

The forthcoming conference of the "Big Three" which is to be held shortly in Potsdam near Berlin seems likely to be held in a more conciliatory atmosphere than seemed possible a few weeks ago. This is not to say that serious differences of views and even irreconcilable incompatibilities in basic policies do not exist among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union; but it does indicate that as a matter of practical politics the three Powers are determined despite their friction to work together at least for some time to come.

This easing of the tension has been brought about largely by the conspicuous concessions which the Soviet Union has recently made from its previously adamantine stand. A few weeks ago the three Powers seemed to be hopelessly at loggerheads. Conflicting theories concerning the treatment of Germany, the apparently insoluble Polish problem, the unilateral Soviet action in sponsoring the Renner regime in Austria, the Soviet incursion into the island of Bornholm, the seizure of Trieste by the Soviet-backed Yugoslav leader "Tito", and the uncompromising Soviet attitude toward the veto and the trusteeship questions at the San Francisco Conference seemed to place the Soviet Union in clear opposition to the United States and Britain. These problems have not all been solved, by any means, but it is noteworthy that joint action has been resumed to reorganize the Government of Poland, that "Tito" has begun to withdraw from Trieste, and that a compromise on the veto and trusteeship questions has enabled the San Francisco Conference to move toward the completion of its work.

The fundamental incompatibilities among the three Powers, of course, still persist and in the nature of things must persist as an unchangeable permanent condition. The Soviet Union must continue to regard the construction of a zone of friendly states around its borders and the establishment of its control over the strategic points guarding that zone as an essential requirement for its security. Britain must continue to regard with apprehension this Soviet policy as a potential threat to its own ambition to stake out in Western Europe, the Mediterranean area, and the Middle East the spheres of influence which it considers essential for its political and economic survival as a major Power. The United States must continue to regard the growing world influence of the Soviet Union as an uncomfortable obstacle to its own ambition to gain hegemony over the entire globe as the dominant world Power. Behind these conflicts of interests lies the ideological conflict between the capitalist and the communist philosophies of life. These are conflicts which are not capable of any complete solution.

The end of the European war with the consequent disappearance of their dependence on Soviet military support made it possible, moreover, for the United States and Britain to take a stronger stand than before against the Soviet Union. On its side, the Soviet Union, conscious of its own heightened prestige resulting from its impressive victories, saw no reason to shrink from testing how far it could push its claims. The result was the diplomatic tension which developed a few weeks ago.

But, as a matter of practical politics, it was obvious to the three Powers that to allow the tension to continue beyond a certain point would prove unprofitable to all. Having first put up a stiff front for bargaining purposes, it was logical for the three Powers to work around toward some sort of a compromise, and such a compromise now seems to be in the process of emerging. The fact that another "Big Three" conference has been successfully arranged amidst an atmosphere of increasing cordiality indicates that, whatever their fundamental incompatibilities, the three Powers will find a way to work together to attain their immediate ends amicably.

The supporters of President Truman, anxious to dispel the common belief about his mediocrity, are trying to attribute the new turn of events to his statesmanship in sending Harry Hopkins on a special mission to Premier Stalin. But certainly the cause for the latest developments is more deep-seated than that. If Stalin seemed unexpectedly conciliatory to Hopkins, it was not because of any great statesmanship on Truman's part, but because the Soviet Union has some special reason for flattering Truman and conciliating the United States at this time.

What that reason may be is not known. But perhaps Stalin feels that a gesture of special friendliness toward the Americans would serve to detach the United States from support for the British policy and thus break up the Anglo-American unity which has hitherto confronted the Soviet Union to its disadvantage. Perhaps the Soviet Union is extremely anxious for credits and capital goods from the United States in order to rehabilitate the Soviet industries which have been so devastated by the war. Certain it is that the United States holds a powerful trump card in the Lend-Lease materials which it has at its disposal.

The United States on its side has equally good reasons to desire good relations with the Soviet Union. The over-expanded American productive capacity demands extensive export of goods overseas, and the Soviet Union offers an attractive market. The United States harbors ambitious dreams of aligning the nations of the world under its influence through the projected World Security Organization, and it is anxious to have the Soviet Union desist from obstructing these plans. The United States is, moreover, locked in a deadly struggle with Japan and is anxious to secure Soviet support or at least to have the Soviet Union abstain from taking too independent a course while America's hands are tied in the Pacific conflict. The United States is particularly anxious that the Soviet Union shall not take a position which will obstruct the ambitions which the Americans entertain for their future activities in China and northeastern Asia.

Britain also, absorbed in its domestic economic and political problems and wracked in the throes of the impending general election, is anxious to avoid foreign complications. Britain has no desire to provoke the Soviet Union into any positive action when it realizes that its own strength is hardly sufficient to cling precariously to what it now has.

Under these circumstances, it is logical to assume that none of the three Powers will do anything which will upset the balance and formal cooperation they had maintained during the European war. They will undoubtedly continue to bicker for temporary minor advantages; they will never forget the fundamental incompatibilities that remain in the background; but it is to their mutual advantage to maintain their outward cooperation. The way in which they are approaching the coming "Big Three" conference offers a conclusive evidence of this fact.

A Year Ago Today

June 23, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that part of our Combined Fleet sank or damaged more than five enemy aircraft carriers and one battleship besides shooting down over 100 enemy planes in a forestalling attack against an enemy task force in the sea area west of the Mariana Group on June 19 and 20.

* * *

Chungking army authorities admitted that our forces had reached Hengshan, 40 kilometers north of Hengyang.

* * *

Our Air Units shot down 15 enemy planes (four unconfirmed) out of a formation of about 70 carrier-borne fighters and bombers which attempted a futile assault on Omiyajima Island (Guam).

STORM CLOUDS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Rivalry for Control Between Britain and France

The Dagens Nyheter correspondent in London telegraphs on March 31 as follows:

Eden's declaration in the House of Commons immediately changed the situation in the Middle East into a dramatic inter-Allied crisis. The turn of events caused great anxiety in London. One fears a revolt in the whole Arab world. This could cause the risk that the Western Powers may be involved in long-lasting complications in the Levant.

Although no details are known, both London and Washington, no doubt, made serious efforts to modify the French policy but with no result.

According to information, both Bidault and Massigli, the French ambassador in London, seem to be personally against the form of French policy in the Levant. The British opinion is that the French are responsible for the outbreak of hostilities. If Paris should refuse to comply with the British claims there might be serious inter-Allied complications. Hopes which De Gaulle expresses in the prospects of a general amelioration of Anglo-French relations with goodwill from both sides cannot be very good for a long time.

Diplomatic observers here consider De Gaulle's dislike to make concessions as the most important hindrance. In some quarters it is said that the French intention was to divert attention from internal difficulties.

Responsible British circles do not hesitate to declare that the tendency of De Gaulle's government to put prestige before material achievement is an important feature of the situation.

The Basler Nachrichten's correspondent in London reports that London hitherto has not reacted officially to De Gaulle's sharp anti-British statements as Churchill is scheduled to give the British answer to the French accusations in the Commons.

It is not believed that Churchill will kindle the fire. However, well-informed circles expect that Churchill will firmly correct "some French misconceptions."

The other question is whether England is willing to agree to the French demand to jointly settle all Middle and Near Eastern questions. However, nobody, even the opposition in England, disapproves of the British Government's action. On the other hand, several London newspapers state that the question is whether French public opinion stands as unified behind De Gaulle as he claimed at his June 2 press conference.

The Syrian attitude against the French is observed still to be strongly backed by the Arabian League of which the representatives are holding a conference in Cairo.

The Syrians as well as the Arabs, however, have a tendency to behave rather strongly in this case because they expect British help, but perhaps, not Russian. Thus, the British attitude toward the problem seems to be the key for solution if such a thing can be reached. About the British attitude it is observed that Eden is very precautious about the matter.

According to information from Damascus, Syrian civilians will be transferred perhaps to the Beirut camp. It is further reported that British warships arrived to the Levant and anchored outside Beirut. However, there is no sign that the Britons will back the Syrians against France to make the conflict larger.

According to a Stockholm dispatch though French feeling against England is reported to be growing because of the British measures taken regarding the Syrian question, both England and France seem to keep a precautious attitude.

It is reported that London quarters have the opinion that Churchill will not take any decisive measures during Eden's absence and also that the French attitude concerning the problem is not likely to be decisive though the warm feeling of France since liberation toward England has turned cold after Churchill's speech on Syria.

De Gaulle met the Russian and American ambassadors but Britain's Duff Cooper seems to present no new proposals. The Paris press is urging that France has the right to keep its strategical position in Syria the same as Britain has in the Levant and Egypt. However, on the whole French opinion seems to be treading a precautious course.

The British press are very passive and calm regarding the problem. The Times writes: "By brave and quick decision, De Gaulle created chances for a peaceful solution. As long as fighting, disturbances and bombardment existed in the atmosphere there was no hope for a solution but now when the fighting is over the conflict can be deliberated upon again in a calm manner."

The Daily Telegraph said that "all welcome the decision of De Gaulle, thanks to which the French commander-in-chief in Syria, General Humboldt collaborated with the Allied commander-in-chief in the Middle East, General Paget."

Time and Tide writes: "The feeling of the Syrians and Lebanese can be fully understood but the supercilious attitude among many persons in our country and in the United States is far less understandable."

A correspondent in Paris reported on May 24 as follows: Suspension of negotiations of the French Government and the Levant states is caused by profound difference of viewpoints and the recent dispatch of fresh French troops.

This action, in spite of French denials, has been interpreted as an attempt at intimidation. Delegate General Beynet has been instructed to open negotiations for treaties "settling problems raised by the substitution of the regime of independence for that of a French mandate and the guaranteeing of the cultural, economic and strategic interest of France."

The French Government has always argued that the termination of the mandate is conditional on framing a new status agreeable to France.

The proposals by the French Government were that the states should each sign three conventions.

The first convention was a guarantee to French independence and their cultural establishments, second was a guarantee of economic rights, and the third strategic.

The French demanded the right to establish naval air bases and the maintenance of troops and French command in the republics.

France insists of keeping under its control the "troupes speciales," a force of gendarmes composed of Syrians and Lebanese who are trained, equipped, paid and officered by Frenchmen. They are under the direct disposal of the French command. Arrival of these fresh French troops at the same time as the negotiations opened was a coincidence.

In the present instance, the British authorities strongly urged the French not to send troops. The French, however, believed the British warnings were in fact threats.

The French appear to have lost confidence in the Levant states and the British appear to have lost confidence in the French in respect of the Middle East.

INTERREGNUM IN GERMANY

Closer British Cooperation With U.S. and Soviets Urged

The London Times on June 3 in an editorial entitled "Interregnum in Germany," writes as follows:

Important decisions apparently have been taken in three major occupation zones without consultation and often on contradictory lines. Yet it is clear that unless there is a single broad policy applied in Germany as a whole, the result cannot be anything but the haphazard splitting up of Germany into three or more zones whose regimes will diverge appreciably and progressively from one another and create an opportunity for mischief-makers to play off one against the other.

In the American zone, under suitable control, the restarting of independent newspapers is encouraged. In the British zone, only British sponsored German newspapers shall appear.

Differences in the supply position may partly account for the fact that while the Russians hold out to Berlin's population hopes of food rations higher than those of Hitler's last days, the British and American authorities sternly warn western Germany's population to accommodate themselves to the prospect of reductions to the barest subsistence level.

But a broader difference of emphasis seems discernible here. The Russians, yielding to the note of the other Allies is determined to pursue the war criminals and responsible Nazis in the most rigorous manner but have begun to offer reassuring gestures to the broad masses of German people free from active infection of Nazi taint.

The British and Americans on the other hand are still cautiously reluctant to discriminate, and apparently still maintain the rule of nonfraternization which, while intelligible and necessary during the advance into Germany, is ultimately the antithesis of the principle of sound administration and will certainly prove untenable for some length of time.

Joint Consideration Needed

These are among the issues which demand joint consideration by the principal Allies without further delay. No less serious is the apparent lack of a considered or concerted economic policy for Germany. Germany is moving toward complete economic disintegration and the cessation of production—a condition which can only breed the worst consequences next winter if it is allowed to continue.

So far as can be ascertained the Russians in the east have removed under the head of reparations machines which they need for their own reconstruction but for the rest they are attempting to set industry on its feet. In the west, here has been some haphazard destruction of factories since V-Day.

But apart from the British attempt to get so much German labor as possible back to the land for food production, few signs of a set purpose or policy have been reported. It is unknown what steps have been taken to reequip and restart western Germany's badly damaged coal mines though this is clearly a vital matter for many European countries which formerly depended on this supply source and now have no practicable alternative in sight.

Moreover, every serious consideration shows the importance not only of restoring and developing the German capacity for food production but rebuilding at the earliest possible moment. And the relation of these needs to the claims of reparation requires to be carefully weighed. Whatever the decision, if Germany is allowed to drift through this year further and further along the road toward economic chaos, this can mean only peril to Europe.

Scarcely less urgent than these concrete and immediate tasks is the question of the form which the government shall ultimately assume in defeated Germany. The answer to the question is less likely to come from a single decision than from a series of actions which might in the end be found to have a prejudiced conclusion.

Harm Is Seen

A strictly enforced order of nonfraternization means in effect that there will be continuous and increasingly intimate contact at administrative and official levels where for practical reasons, nonfraternization cannot be avoided while on the other hand the mass of the German people, who were far less involved than the official classes in Nazi policies and complicity, remain the object of rigorous boycott. The result of this may prove extremely unfortunate especially if the Russians in their zone pursue the opposite policy of friendliness toward the masses and hostility towards the official classes.

Nor is it too early to consider earnestly the future of German unity problems or separatisms. There might be conceivably a case for German division into two or more units though a unitary Germany under the principal Allies' joint control may well turn out to offer few dangers of discord and dissension in Europe.

But there can be no case at all of German division along arbitrary lines of military occupation zones determined on principles—irrelevant to permanent settlement. And it is division of this kind which appears to be in prospect unless there is to be a policy carefully considered and concerted through Allied consultation.

Germany since V-Day has been in an interregnum state without formally constituted authority directing affairs in the name of the United Nations.

The inevitable result has been a tendency toward divergent decisions and policies in different occupation zones. This tendency will increase unless the situation is now regularized and will have implications reaching beyond the limits of Germany itself.

For a divided policy for Germany means in effect a divided Europe in which the east and west pursue different aims through different channels. An interregnum in Germany cannot be prolonged without serious danger for the future.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE IN MALAI

English Usage Was Forced Upon Native Peoples

By TAKU SUYAMA
Member of the S.M.R. East Asia Economic Research Commission

(Continued from Yesterday)

III

The British had endeavored to diffuse the English language into their colonies from an early period. McLean, who was appointed as Commissioner of Education in Malai in 1939, had reported that there was a great demand for further diffusion of elementary English. He claimed that one of the most important steps in the English education in Malai was to simplify the course of instruction. As a direct step he advocated the gradual increase of English primary schools at the rate of five to every higher school then established. As a result of this request, the British Government had planned to establish additional primary schools and had even selected teachers for these insitutions.

Thus English, the "language of the governing Power," by dint of systematic effort, became the standard language in all areas of Malai. Today the Japanese language is being diffused throughout Malai with greater zeal than was English. The Education Commission attached to the Military Administration is speeding its program of diffusion. Already a medical university, various training academies and several public schools have been established with three purposes in mind, namely, spiritual training of the natives, technical training of the youths of Malai, and diffusion of the Japanese language. Much is to be expected of these efforts.

Statistically, the following figures may be given showing the groups and numbers speaking the different languages in Malai. The only doubtful point is that at least half of the number given as those who speak the Malai language are given on assumption.

Language	Those Who Speak It		Total	Percentage
English	Europeans	17,768	33,881	0.76
	Mixed race	16,043		
Malai	Malais	1,644,178	1,962,021	44.73
	Other Malais	317,848		
Chinese	Chinese	1,709,392		38.97
Indian	Indians	624,009		14.22
Others	(Thailanders, Jews, Tibetans, Afghans, Filipinos)		56,113	1.27

As suggested by the above figures the complex social nature, especially concerning the language of the inhabitants of Malai, may be easily understood. The reason for this complexity as heretofore explained is due to regional differences and racial emigrations accompanied by past conditions. The inhabitants of Malai, however, despite these varied social groups and different languages, are unified by groups each possessing a peculiar characteristic all its own. The language spoken had the function of unifying the particular group internally and had set it apart from the other social groups outwardly.

Ruler's Language Predominates

Language, therefore, along with colonial administration and the legislative system is the basic factor which will unite the inhabitants of Malai into a consolidated nation. The progress and development in Chosen and Taiwan, as parts of Nippon, is proof of this assertion. As a colonial policy, this factor becomes all the more important. Once under Governor General Clement, England attempted to make the Malai language the standard language in unifying the diversified groups in Malai, but the policy brought about contrary results. Thus they quickly substituted English in place of the Malai language.

That a standard language, usually the language of the nation in control, is the highest factor in unifying a region, has for its prerequisite a region like Malai where the social groups are so diversified racially and linguistically. To select a language from among the various groups as a standard language is not fruitful because of deep-seated prejudice between each group.

English bcame the common language of Malai, not because it was the general demand of the inhabitants, but primarily because it was forced upon the people. That was why it was all the more successful. Language as a social institution, as heretofore averred, has a compulsory and obligatory nature. Accordingly the inhabitants upon which it is coerced will at first find it a great burden and pain, having a language of their own acquired unconsciously from childhood but in time the pain and the feeling of compulsion will disappear. The acquisition and use of the new language will become habitual with them. In fact, they will soon find that it is indispensable as a common means of communication.

Necessarily Obligatory

I do not wish thereby to be taken as one of those who advocate assimilation of a language. I wish merely to affirm that language, from the standpoint of social reality, is a social institution apart from an individual and also that, if it is to perform as a function in consolidating and unifying groups within a nation, it is to an extent coercively obligatory upon each individual residing within the nation. English in Malai, for that reason, irrespective of individual preference, became the common language. A point to be noted here is that the English colonial administrative policy, "divide and rule," had as its basic tenet: "to give to the natives only an elementary training, to give technical training to only a selected few, the majority to be kept in ignorance." Despite this policy, however, the diffusion of English was unexpectedly widespread throughout Malai.

The vigorous measures taken today in diffusing the Japanese language in Malai are, accordingly, in attitude, spirit and policy far different from those sponsored and adhered to by England in the past. Our objective is to disseminate in the Southern Regions of the Co-Prosperity Region the real nature of the Hakko Ichiu principle—the basic policy of our nation in international relations—through the Japanese language. Necessarily, therefore, Japanese as a common language of the South should, in practice, be accompanied by spiritual factors. The Japanese language, then, as a social reality, by becoming the common language of the South, will become a symbol of unified Asiatic races and also will become the bond which will unite in common fellowship the whole of East Asia. It will be the vein through which flows freely the spirit of Asia, a language therefore not coerced upon but accepted freely by all Asiatics.

A REVIEW OF SPY FILMS

Propaganda Stressed in Anglo-American Movies

By TSUNEO HAZUMI
(From the Nisshoki)

In making manifest the traditional wiles of the Anglo-Americans I want to base my theme upon their propaganda motion pictures. It is no exaggeration to say that the history of their moving pictures is the history of utilizing the cinema for propaganda purposes. This I consider is a fair conclusion I have arrived at since I have hit upon the subject of discussion on the past and present of spy movies and have diligently pondered over it. By that, however, I do not propose to dwell long on their history of propaganda cinema films or on their history of foreign encroachments by means of it; but I simply desire to discuss what their spy movies are.

If I mean spy movies in which propaganda is the theme, I can point out numerous such films that have been produced in the United States alone since the advent of the current war. However, in this sense the spy pictures can be roughly divided into two categories: the plotting kind that incites the public, and the type that warns the public against foreign spies. To this latter class belong nearly all the spy films that are being produced in Japan, while those put out in America and Britain aims at conveying some stratagem on a far more elaborate scale. In other words, if I say that the object of our own pictures lies in the spreading of warning against the danger of foreign spies, what the Anglo-Americans produce have a far more positive and subtle plot behind them. These pictures, as a rule, are attaining their end in neutral countries.

That the characteristic of Anglo-American policies is to seek the attainment of their sinister ends through their cinemas needs no stressing. Moreover, this is not necessarily a by-product of the present war but can be traced far back. It started in Britain during the end of the last century in the form of "Thrillers" and after going through a rapid process, it has developed into what it is today.

Reminiscence of Old Films

Now let us see how this "Thrillers" started in Britain and what the motive behind it was. As everybody knows, Britain succeeded by the end of the 19th century in robbing the riches of such countries as Spain, Portugal and Holland, in checking the rise of France through plotting, and in plundering the territories of those other powerless, small nations. As the result of it, Britain came out as a world power, and she naturally began to take precautions not to get into trouble with other countries. It was like a rich man who suddenly got rich by unjust means and wanted to place watchmen and watchdogs around his house. The part of the watchdog was assigned to Scotland Yard. The rise of the detective story, (Thrillers) was marked from this time on, the thrill lying in the chase of the burglar by the watchdog and in the secure feeling resulting from such action.

From such influence as these the Anglo-Americans have grown up; hence nothing is surprising about their liking of spy pictures nor is the way in which they have built up the plotting movies of today for their propaganda purposes strange. It is only natural for the Japanese who have had no occasion to be suspicious to be comparatively backward in the production of super spy pictures. This rather attests to their natural honesty and uprightness.

Now let us see what the spy movies were like during the last war. The movie phraseology that was widely used in those days was "German Spy." Though it was clear that this stratagem was advanced by the Anglo-Americans, the expression sounded ominous to us because we were fighting the Germans at that time. I was a mere child then, and naturally I felt that Germany was the public enemy of the world.

Of the many movies of this character that were being shown in those days, the outstanding ones were "Wolf of Berlin," "Pearls on Land," and "Dark Secret." All these came out in serial form, aiming to spread hatred against the activities of the German spies. Then after the conclusion of the war, films featuring Japanese and Chinese spies began to appear on the screen as the Anglo-Americans felt that Japan was a hindrance to their imperialistic aims in China. As to the characters who appeared in those pictures, there was Warner Oland who always played the part of a Chinese spy.—The "Cursed House" led by Pearl White in which the criminal was a Japanese, and the "Patriot" a serial spy picture, which Japan banned because of its anti-Japanese theme, were produced in Hollywood in 1918. This shows what America did even to her ally! Friendly though she professed to be in those days, she could not be trusted.

These, however, were the pictures of dime novel type. The audience soon got tired of continuously watching those plays in which spies were caught in the act of stealing some new invention or endangering the lives of some fine-looking men and women. The themes were all too simple so they came to demand something more intelligent. In other words, where the early ones were mainly devoted to the cautioning of the public against foreign spies, they came to be seasoned with more plotting such as films where the spy himself or herself acted the leading role thus forming the center of the play. Thus with the advent of talkies the audience was provided with something more interesting.

American Films Criticised

It was about 10 years after the last war that we saw many war pictures and spy movies that were produced by different countries in Europe. Of these pictures, the notable ones were "Spy X 27" and "Mata Hari." The former depicted an alley girl who became a spy preceding the collapse of the Austrian Empire in World War I, while the latter was a dramatic story of a dancer in a Paris cafe. While the former character was an imaginary one created into a play under the supervision of Director Josef Von Sternberg, the latter actually existed in history as a woman of mystery. Marlene Dietrich played the part of the alley girl and Greta Garbo that of Mata Hari.

These two pictures undoubtedly represented a new type of spy movie. They were the antithesis of what we commonly consider the anti-spy picture of today; where the anti-spy movie is motivated from patriotism, this type just permeates with ruinous tragedy. As for instance, in "Spy X 27" the girl falls in love with an enemy spy and finally sells her own country because of this love affair, and is executed. Her existence can but be likened to that of the garbage in the city of defeated Vienna. However, there is something mysterious and fascinating attached to her existence, which tempts the audience like the effect of opium. As to Mata Hari, she meets with about the same fate. She loves a French officer, and for her love she gives up her fatherland. Yet significant is the fact that these stories were enthusiastically received by the world in those days. These pictures virtually taught the people the world over to sell their mother countries out of their whims. But what we must remember is the fact that in the United States where these movies were produced many anti-spy pictures such as "America's Secret Room," in which William Powell and Rosalind Russell played the main parts were also produced. These were undoubtedly meant to stress on the American public the importance of the anti-spy campaign for her own national defense.

European Spy Films Reviewed

Now let us look into the spy movie campaign on the European continent, particularly that of Germany, France and England. "Mata Hari" was also re-created in Germany, and was later shown in Japan in the silent movie days. Since then, many similar pictures were produced, of which "Scarlet Love" depicting the spy war between Austria and Italy, was one with Bridget Helm playing the chief role.

Of the early spy pictures produced in Germany, the most notable one is "Spion," which was supervised by Fritz Runck. This is a great play produced by Ufa in which an international spy society bent upon plunging the whole world into a second world conflict, and ending with the collapse of the society is vividly portrayed. It is in this picture that we see the appearance of Communists and the hara-kiri performed by a Dr. Matsumoto, a Japanese, who was robbed of some important documents under the mask of love. But frankly speaking, this play borders on absurdity. Another similar play called the "International Spy Society," which came out in 1936, did not give the audience much of an impression.

With regard to the French spy movies, "The Second Intelligence Bureau" which was based on was shown here in 1935. It portrayed Jean Muller playing the part of a French military spy who got inside the enemy country and was actively engaged in such espionage work as the destruction of factories. A continuation of this picture, "The Man Spotted," was banned in Japan at the protest of the German Embassy. We could see through these movies that the relations between Germany, Britain and France were becoming more and more strained. There was one other French spy movie, "Mademoiselle Docteur," containing an anti-Germany plot, which came out a little before the outbreak of the current European war. It never came to Japan though the title stood for the name of a famous female spy who worked for France during the last war.

(To Be Continued)